

"THE MILLIONAIRE
BRIGAND"
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZ SHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END
CINEMA
THE MOST
COMMONPLACE
CINEMA

VOL. V NO. 151

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1917.

TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA (Companies Incorporated in England.) MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be
despatched to London at frequent
intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and
Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch
Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf
and East and South African ports at fre-
quent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage
for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be
arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular inter-
vals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.
1st and 2nd class passengers' accommo-
dation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares,
names of steamers and dates of departure of
the above vessels will be furnished on appli-
cation to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUBETARY & Co.,
Agents,
15, Rampart Row.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade
Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved
Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Cur-
rency of the Government of India in terms
of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit
according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The
superintendence as to Rates Mortality Investiga-
tion and Valuation is entrusted to an experi-
enced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the
widows of subscribers to a monthly pension
from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of
caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very
moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case
the wife predeceases. Twelve months' grace
if occupation is lost.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA
SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI

For Sailings and Freight

apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, BOMBAY

BRANCH,

Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.
Steamers will be despatched at regular
intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-
kong.

For freight and other particulars regard-
ing sailing, etc., please apply to the Under-
signed.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAMES'S

Electro Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness,
failing memory, brain fog, incapacity, disin-
clination for work, study or business, general
debility and all results of over work and dis-
cussion. In cases of premature old age, in-
voluntary discharges and weariness after
slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful
and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL
Co., Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1885.

	Rs.	a. p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15 5
Reserve Funds	11,87,482	8 0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore,
Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwala,
Jullundur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City,
Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar
City, Ambala City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha,
Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum
City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and
interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent.
per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12
months and shorter periods at rates of in-
terest which can be ascertained on appli-
cation.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low
as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½
per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-
stations are bought, collected and discount-
ed.

For other particulars and rules of business
apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East
Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital 22,00,000

Paid-up Capital 21,00,000

Reserve Fund 21,250,000

Head Office:

28, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Canton	Nairobi
Madras	Colombo	Nakuru
Karachi	Kandy	Jinja
Lahore	Amritsar	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East
Tuticorin	Cochin	Zanzibar

Agents in New York and South America:—

The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:—

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One
year and shorter periods at rates of interest
to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and in-
terest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum
from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no in-
terest is allowed when the sum accrued does
not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches,
in India, China, Africa and Australia, pur-
chased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches,
of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of
Europe, Africa, America and Australia.
Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale
of Government Securities, Stocks and
Shares and receives same for safe custody
realising interest and dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on ap-
proved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital Yen 45,000,000

Paid-up Capital Yen 35,000,000

Reserve Fund Yen 10,000,000

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojin (Port)
Changshu	London	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalne)	Lyons	San Francisco
Hankow	Fongtien	Shanghai
Harbin	(Mukden)	Sydney
Hongkong	Nagasaki	(Australia)
Kobe	Newchwang	Tientsin
Los Angeles	New York	Tientsin
Manila	Oakland	Tientsin
San Francisco	Peking	Tientsin
Singapore	Tientsin	Tientsin

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are
opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily
balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 pro-
vided that the amount of half-yearly interest
is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One
year and shorter periods on terms which
may be ascertained on application.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING AND EX-
CHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN
COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from
Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per
cent. per annum from December 1st to May
31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the re-
maining six months. On sums exceeding
Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special
arrangement. No interest is allowed if
high does not amount to Rs. 3 per half
year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or
for shorter periods at rates of interest which
can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained
on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch.

SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the follow-
ing terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggre-
gate may be deposited within any one year
from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two
or more persons and the balance made pay-
able to one or more of them or to the sur-
vivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at
the rate of three per cent. per annum on the
minimum monthly balance not exceeding
Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on
application at the Bank.

B. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF IN- DIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY
ROYAL CHARTER, 1883.

Capital 21,200,000

Reserve 21,200,000

Liability of Shareholders 21,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

83, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA &

CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay Singapore Hongkong

Calcutta Shanghai

Madras Malacca

Karachi Kwaia Lumpur Foochow

Delhi Ipoh Hankow

Rangoon Canton Yokohama

Tientsin Kobe

PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Manila Cebu Puket

SAIGON HAIPHONG

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City

and Midland Bank, London, County and

Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank

of England, National Bank of Scotland,

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on

the above Agencies and Branches and also

on the principal Commercial Cities through-
out the world, buy and receive for collection

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVEL-
LING LETTERS OF CREDIT and under-
take general Banking business of every de-
scription.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. In-
terest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum
on the minimum monthly balance of not
under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000
but no interest is allowed when the sum ac-
crued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Deposits above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received
in terms which may be ascertained upon ap-
plication.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS
and SHARES bought and sold on account of
clients, and also received for safe custody and
collection of interest and Dividends, when
due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve
months and shorter periods at rates to be
ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road,

Post Box No. 34, Bombay.

Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-8 p.m.

Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital 21,195,000

Paid-up Capital 252,500

Reserve Liability of Shareholders 252,500

Reserve Fund 2500,000

HEAD OFFICE:

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

LONDON Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay Hongkong Kwaia Lumpur

Calcutta Madras

Delhi Kandy Penang

Rangoon Canton Yokohama

Tientsin Kobe

PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Manila Cebu Puket

SAIGON HAIPHONG

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City

and Midland Bank, London, County and

Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank

of England, National Bank of Scotland,

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on

the above Agencies and Branches and also

on the principal Commercial Cities through-
out the world, buy and receive for collection

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVEL-
LING LETTERS OF CREDIT and under-
take general Banking business of every de-
scription.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. In-
terest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum
on the minimum monthly balance of not
under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000
but no interest is allowed when the sum ac-
crued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Deposits above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received
in terms which may be ascertained upon ap-
plication.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS
and SHARES bought and sold on account of
clients, and also received for safe custody and
collection of interest and Dividends, when
due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve
months and shorter periods at rates to be
ascertained on application.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

INSURANCE

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi,
Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay,
Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Man-
glore, Calcutta, Bangalore.

Funds exceed Rs. 25,00,000

Specialties:—Moderate premia, ready com-
pensation, prompt payment, Female lives
insured etc.

Pushing Agents wanted all over India.
Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

K. C. VIDYARTTI,
Manager.

LALA MORARI LAL,
Representative Bharat Insurance Co. Ltd.,
201, Hornby Road,
Opposite to Whiteaway & Laidlaw,
Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed Rs. 1,20,00,000

Claims paid exceed Rs. 26,00,000

Annual Income exceeds Rs. 26,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet indi-
vidual requirements may be obtained on
application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

ALL INDIA United Insurance Co., Ltd.

Started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of
SIR PHEROZ SHAH M. MEHTA.

The only Indian Company doing
both life and fire business.

AGENTS WANTED
in all Principal Cities.

M. M. SHIRAZI & SONS,
Secretaries.

Chief Agents:
Messrs. DALVI & SONS,
41-45, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure pro-
vision for your wife and family or for old
age? If not, effect a Policy with the
"ORIENTAL" without a further moment's
delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.
B. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

DEOLALI CORONATION
HOTEL.

Best European Comforts.

Lieut. Pearce writes:—"We stayed here
a fortnight and found

ADVERTISEMENT AND
SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" advertisements, when not strictly appropriate to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words), 6 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns—Two annas per line, or Rs. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Meadows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local — Rs. 30 per annum.
Up-country — Rs. 35 per annum.
Half-yearly quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

Dr. CARR, D.D.S., Dentist to His Majesty's Forces, Largest Dental Franchise, East of Sec. Dr. CARR, D.D.S., DENTAL SURGEON, 107, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY (OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, OVER FRENCH BANK).

Dr. Carr desires to intimate to the Residents of Bombay that he is still able to maintain the lowest fees in India for the highest grade English and American Painless Dentistry. Large contracts for dental materials having been entered into before the war, make it possible to maintain the present prices. (Other Dentists and small buyers have now to pay 50 and 60 per cent. more for materials and their charges have gone up accordingly.)

Latest methods in fitting perfect artificial teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, Vulcanite, etc.

FULL SETS UPPER OR LOWER FROM Rs. 50. Teeth without plates, Gold Crown, Base and Bridge work. Teeth permanently filled with Gold, Porcelain and Amalgam (Painless).

Absolutely painless extractions. By his celebrated anaesthetic from one to 20 teeth may be extracted at a single sitting without the slightest pain also by Gas, Ether and Chloroform.

PYORRHOEA and other diseases of the mouth treated by the latest successful methods.

Dr. Carr is personally in attendance and guarantees all work.

Twenty years' experience in Europe, Asia and America.

Hours: Week days, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Sundays, 10 to 12 noon.

DR. CARR, D.D.S.
107, ESPLANADE ROAD.

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Meadows Street, Fort.

MISCELLANEOUS

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dental Surgeon, 107, Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower, over French Bank), Fort, Bombay, personally in attendance and guarantees all work.

Hours: Week days, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Sunday 10 to 12 noon. Moderate fees. 8292

GOVERNMENT DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY—Lectures for the above examinations have started and students must join immediately to be in time for the term. DAYAS' COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, 80, Esplanade Road. 8600

MOTOR VEHICLES.

UP-TO-DATE MOTOR CAR ON HIRE from rupees one hundred (100) per month. Also for sale going cheap. The PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS, TYRES and MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Limited, Hughes Road, Chawpatti.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Agents for Swadeshi Black Japan and Phenyle, c/o R. G. Poonji, Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonji, Building, Post No. 9. 8559

WANTED—GRADUATES and UNDERGRADUATES for New English School, Panchmahals. Apply personally to MANILAL H. MEHTA, Pleader, Girgaum Back Road. 8648.

EXPERIENCED ASSISTANT WANTED for the Ironmongery and China and Glass departments Army Navy Stores. Good salary to a capable man. 8655.

WANTED—PAID AGENTS in every town of India for a respectable Insurance Company. Salary Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 according to qualifications. Cash security Rs. 100 to Rs. 500. Apply to Box No. 809, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8266

WANTED—a COMPETENT HEAD MASTER for a local High School. Must be conversant with modern methods of teaching, and must have thorough experience of the line. Apply stating terms and enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No. 905, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 86

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in all subjects and able to teach upto Matric, as Headmaster in the Akalkot English School. Pay rising from Rs. 65 to 100 according to efficiency, character and result. Apply immediately to STATE KARBHARI, Akalkot. Akalkot, 24th June 1917. 8665.

WANTED

INDIAN GRADUATE proceeding to England next August seeks company of Indians sailing thereabout. Please correspond with BHAT, 14A, Colaba Causeway. 8664

WANTED—Applications from men of all grades and qualifications. For terms of business apply to KAPOOR & Co., Appointment Agents, Fatehpuri Road, Delhi. 8661

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Meadows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A LOAN of Rs. 3,50,000 at 4 per cent. per annum for raising a building on a most prominent plot of ground in Bombay, valued at Rs. 2,25,000. Both the plot and the building so erected will be pledged as a security till the sum is paid. Apply sharp to Box No. 890, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8578

FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR HIRE—Plot of ground, Tava Lane Pydhoni Apply DAMODAR ROWJI, Morarji Market. 8444

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET

WATSON'S ANNEX Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. KESHAVJI HIRJI, RATANSI HIRJI and NANJI HIRJI, the administrators of the property and Credits of HIRJI Bhajraj deceased, have contracted to sell to their client the undivided property. All persons having claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust or otherwise, who have or may have any claim, should immediately in writing to the undersigned at their office in No. 121, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY. All those two pieces or parcels of Foras free hold land or ground of which one piece contains by admeasurement (2,500) square yards and thereabouts and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 113, New No. C/13617, Old Survey No. 374 and New Survey No. 3A/3450 and the other piece contains by admeasurement (402 5/9) square yards and thereabouts and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 99, 108, 113, 119, 120, 122, 126, 305, 46, 83 and 121; New Nos. B/13605, 13616, 13617, 13622, 13623, 13624, 13705, 13827, and 13549; Old Survey No. 374 and New Survey No. 3B/3450 together with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon situate lying and being at Hains Road, Byculla, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward Nos. 7091 (1); 7091 (2); 7092 (1); 7092 (1a); 7092 (1b); 7092 (2); 7092 (3) Street Nos. 187, 181A, 183, 183 (1A), 183 (1); 183AA; 183B and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East partly by Clarke Road and partly by the property of Haji Ebrahim Karim Mahomed on or towards the West by the said Hains Circle and on or towards the South by the property of Abdool Sattar and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 23rd day of June, 1917.
MEHTA DALPATRAM & LAJBE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8662

PUBLIC NOTICES

WOMEN'S BRANCH BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

EXHIBITION OF FOODS AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF INDIAN PRODUCTION.

The shortage of shipping and the restrictions imposed on exports from England has emphasized the importance of the greater use of the numerous food stuffs and other commodities which are produced in India. This necessitates advertising and in the first instance probably no better way of doing this can be found than by holding an Exhibition of various edible and other products which are manufactured or prepared in India. It is suggested that these products can and should be used in far greater quantities than at present especially by those who have hitherto relied largely on imports from Europe.

In response to numerous inquiries from ladies who are experiencing the above difficulties in housekeeping, the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund has resolved to hold an Exhibition of the above character in Bombay provided an adequate response is obtained from the various producers and manufacturers in India.

The following purposes would be served by such an Exhibition, viz:—

- (1)—To make Indian Manufactures more widely known and to help Indian Trades by showing where and how products of this country can be obtained.
- (2)—To reduce demands on Great Britain and her Allies.
- (3)—To save tonnage.
- (4)—To make people less dependent on supplies from abroad particularly in war time.
- (5)—To lessen the difficulties of housekeeping in war time.

It is proposed to comprise in this Exhibition articles such as tinned meats, sausages, sugar, bacon, soap, breakfast foods, jams, preserved fruits, pickles, chocolates, tea, coffee, beer and other beverages, butter, cheese, and other commodities and also household requisites such as linen, glass, china, brushes and brooms.

For this purpose the Women's Branch will be grateful for the hearty co-operation of all Firms, Merchants and private individuals throughout India who may be in a position to afford information regarding such products, and especially of those who are engaged in their manufacture.

The Women's Branch will also be obliged if all FIRMS and INDIVIDUALS who can MANUFACTURE or VEND such COMMODITIES and wish to exhibit samples of the same will kindly intimate to the Hon. Secretary their desire to do so. It should of course be understood that the samples must be supplied and conveyed to and from the place in Bombay selected for the Exhibition free of cost. No charge will be made to such exhibitors for the actual exhibition of their products but the exhibits will be at the risk of the exhibitors.

List of commodities will be required with their names, places of production, approximate prices, quantities that can be supplied and time required to comply with orders and should reach the Honorary Secretary at the latest by 15TH JULY 1917.

Anyone wishing to have special space allotted for the display of exhibits should apply to the Honorary Secretary. The acceptance of exhibits and the allotment of all spaces will be at the discretion of the Honorary Secretary.

No sample should be forwarded to the Exhibition. The net proceeds, if any, after paying expenses, will be handed over to the Women's Branch of the War Fund.

The movement has the hearty approval of His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford and his Excellency the Governor.

PRESIDENT—HER EXCELLENCY THE VICE-ROY AND LADY CHELMSFORD.
HONORARY SECRETARY FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND,
Address:—Women's Branch of the War Fund, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mercantile Press Company, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 187, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on the 10th day of July, 1917, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed:

"That the capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 2,00,000 divided into 1,000 shares of Rs. 200 each to Rs. 1,00,000 divided into 1,000 shares of Rs. 100 each and that such reduction be effected by cancelling capital which has been lost or is unrepresented by available assets to the extent of Rs. 100 per share upon each of the 1,000 shares which have been issued and are now outstanding and by reducing the nominal amount of all the shares in the Company's capital from Rs. 200 to Rs. 100 per share."

Should the resolution be passed as an Extraordinary Resolution by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened. Dated this 25th June, 1917.

By order of the Board,
KARSONDAS T. ROWJEE & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned do hereby inform all persons concerned that for upwards of 14 years I was doing business in Partnership with my father Mr. Mohammedally Akbarally in my father Mr. Akbarally's name as local dealers hardware and Timber, etc., and as local contractors in Military and Civil work. P. W. D. holding our shop in 55 and 56, Main Street, Poona Camp. It is a period of one year that I have been separated from the partnership of my father and opened a new shop at 1156, Exhibition Road, near Lodi's Badi, Poona Camp carrying out all my business independently. 8624

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For particulars apply at once mentioning this paper to the Secretary, 32, Gray Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY CORPORATION

WIDENING ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

ANACHRONISM OF J. P.'S ELECTIONS.

DEBATE ON DR. SUKHIA'S RESOLUTION.

PROPOSITION CARRIED BY 'LARGE MAJORITY.'

At the adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday under the Presidency of Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia's proposition regarding a change in the constitution of that body was carried after a long discussion.

At the previous meeting of the Corporation, the following proposition had been moved by Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia:

"That the Elections Committee of the Corporation be requested to draw up a representation to be placed before the Corporation within three months for submission to Government requesting them to amend at an early date the Bombay Municipal Act so as to grant the Corporation, the privilege of having all or at least four-fifths of their members elected by the ratepayers, and to do away with the separate Justices' election."

After discussion at the same meeting, at the suggestion of the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, the proposition was modified as follows:

"That the subject matter of the proposition be referred for consideration, in consultation with the Commissioner, and for report, within three months, to the Committee reconstituted by Corporation Resolution No. 178, dated the 6th April 1916, regarding the question of improvement in the law and procedure of Municipal Elections and the constitution of the Corporation."

HON. MR. SETHNA'S OPPOSITION.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna said that so far they had made no progress in their work, and had only disposed of thirteen items. They had sat in the Corporation for four hours, half of that time being monopolised by Dr. Sukhia in putting to the Corporation his two propositions Nos. 12 and 13. One did like to devote some of one's time to public work, but the manner in which Dr. Sukhia had monopolised the time on these two occasions did amount to wasting.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha: Is it right on the part of Mr. Sethna to say that a member has monopolised the time of the Corporation, because that member himself was giving his time to public work?

Dr. Sukhia: It is want of common sense!

Continuing, Mr. Sethna said the first proposition brought by Dr. Sukhia was withdrawn, and when the subsequent proposition was brought forward Dr. Sukhia again wasted a good deal of time of the Corporation in discussion. Dr. Sukhia spent 55 minutes in speaking and that was waste of time. In the first place Dr. Sukhia had nothing to say, having thoroughly exhausted himself in regard to the first proposition, and his speech on the second proposition was nothing but a rehearsal, as it consisted of quotations from papers, from letters written by principals of colleges and others. How far these were relevant to the case remained to be seen. The sum and substance of Dr. Sukhia's proposition was that the Justices' election should be done away with and that the members were mere dunces. Sir Ibrahim also was of the same opinion, but he did not join at his colleagues. Were they to pocket these fees quietly? Sir Ibrahim could not help praising the J.P.'s of the past and comparing them to the present J.P.'s, who, he said, were using a lot of butter. Both of them said that the J.P.'s formerly were wise and independent and compared them to the present J.P.'s. There was nothing new in belauding the past and belittling the present.

NOT OPPOSED TO INCREASE OF ELECTED MEMBERS.

Continuing, Mr. Sethna said he was not at all opposed to the number of elected members being increased. This change was bound to come in the course of time, and even the proportion of elected members asked for in Dr. Sukhia's proposition would follow. Government themselves were not slow in recognising the necessity of increasing the elected element in Municipal bodies. They knew from the several resolutions issued by Government that the latter

were prepared to recognise this and it was for the Corporation to make a representation in the matter to Government, who would no doubt accept their representation to increase the number of elected members of the Corporation. He repeated he was not at all opposed to an increase in the number of elected members, but he certainly opposed Dr. Sukhia's motion being brought before the Corporation at this stage. The reason why he did this was that the whole question of the constitution of the Corporation was being considered by the Elections Committee. The proper thing for them to do was to request the Elections Committee to expedite their report.

MR. SETHNA'S AMENDMENT.

As the Elections Committee was already considering the same matter, Dr. Sukhia's proposition was redundant. What they should do was to remind the Elections Committee of the task entrusted to them. He (the speaker) moved an amendment requesting the Elections Committee to report within three months on the question of revising the constitution of the Corporation, including any change, should they consider it necessary, in the franchise exercised by the Justices. He hoped Dr. Sukhia would accept this further modification of his proposition, otherwise he would move it as an amendment.

Dr. Sukhia declined to accept the proposed modification.

J. P.'S ELECTIONS AN ANACHRONISM.

Mr. H. P. Mody was in entire sympathy with the proposition moved by Dr. Sukhia. He was of opinion that whatever justification might have existed formerly for the Justices' electorate, it had ceased to exist now. It could not be said that the Justices as a class were not sufficiently represented on the Corporation. He asserted that they were overwhelmingly represented on this

to be the ratepayers' representatives. Even in District Municipalities two-thirds of the members were elected, and he thought that the time had come when the constitution of the Bombay Municipal Corporation should be broad-based in harmony with popular demands.

"J.P.'S MORE DISINTERESTED THAN RATEPAYERS"

Mr. A. M. Tod said there was no reason why a perfectly amicable settlement should not be arrived at in this matter. He thought the Justices were more disinterested than the ratepayers. He felt very strongly about the way Dr. Sukhia had put this matter forward. He had occupied too much time in abusing the members of the Corporation. He hoped, however, the Committee would be able to come to a unanimous opinion on the subject, which they could submit to Government.

A STEP IN THE DIRECTION.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said personalities in a discussion of this sort were not necessary, they were going on principles, and there was not the slightest need to bring in personalities. Mr. Sethna in a speech lasting over half-an-hour had told the Corporation what had happened in the Committee appointed to go into the constitution of the Corporation. Since he had divulged it there was no harm for him to say a few words on the same subject. The question was brought forward in 1908, and they were in the year 1917. Public opinion had changed considerably and they had advanced to a definite opinion, but the majority of them had made up their minds and could vote on it immediately. Dr. Sukhia's proposition was a step in the right direction for the advancement of our rights of Local Self-Government. They had a larger claim now to ask for popular elections. Mr. Sethna had asked whether the members returned by the Justices were in any way inferior to those sent by the ratepayers, but he thought they had come to such a state of things that they should ask for a larger representation by elections. It was quite possible that Government might be

helped to depreciate the already low level of public life in this city. He was in possession of facts and he could therefore say that the Justices' electorate had played into the hands of highly-placed officials. He was in favour of the original proposition moved by Dr. Sukhia and was of opinion that the Corporation ought to send it to the Committee with a deliberate mandate that four-fifths of the Corporation should be elected by the ratepayers and that the Justices' electorate should be swept away root and branch—an electorate whose elections were capable of manipulations.

MORE SUPPORT FOR DR. SUKHIA'S PROPOSITION.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan said this was a proper thing to go before the Committee for them to come to a decision in the matter.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar said the Corporation must move with the times. The public were not satisfied with the present state of things in the Municipality. Had not the time come to give an opportunity to those who were anxious to give the Corporation some of their time? It was ridiculous that each forty Justices should be able to send one representative to the Corporation, whereas hundreds of ratepayers could not do so. It was only proper that more representatives of the people should come to the Corporation.

J. P.'S ELECTIONS WERE NOMINATIONS.

Mr. Hiralal Nanavati said even Mr. Sethna's amendment was not different from the original proposition of Dr. Sukhia. He did not think they should waste more of their time in discussing the question. If the Justices were nominated by Government and if they sent up their own representatives, he could not but say that the whole thing was nothing else but nomination, although he was rather surprised at the vehement way this had been denied by some speakers.

SIR D. E. WACHA'S SPEECH.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha said the whole question was that the Justices should no longer

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

BILL TO BE INTRODUCED IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

At the last December meeting of the Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Patel moved the following resolution:—

"That this Council recommends that an early beginning should be made in the direction of making Elementary Education free and compulsory throughout the Presidency by introducing it in the first instance within the limits of its Municipal Districts and that a mixed Committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to frame and submit definite proposals in that behalf."

The resolution was fully discussed in all its bearings. The discussion lasted for over three hours. Almost all the non-official members, both elected and nominated, spoke in favour of it. Government opposed the resolution on the ground that it was the confirmed decision of the Government of India that the time was not yet for the introduction of compulsion in the system of Elementary Education in India and the Educational Department being an Imperial Department it was constitutionally improper for a local Government to oppose any definite line of policy which the Imperial Government had laid down.

Mr. Patel refused to accept this position of the Bombay Government and the resolution, on being put to vote, was lost by 25 against 20. The appeal of H. E. the Governor that it would be unfortunate if the Council was to endeavour to pass a resolution which went straight in the face of the confirmed and decided opinion of the Government of India and that therefore the Hon. members should support Government in rejecting it, had the desired effect in that some of the non-official members who spoke in favour of the resolution, voted against it. If the matter had stopped there, the public at least would have laid the blame at the doors of the Government of India. Mr. Patel did not, however, allow the matter to rest there. Within two months after his glorious defeat, he gave notice to the Secretary of the Legislative Council of his intention to move for leave to introduce a Bill to empower District Municipalities to introduce compulsion in the system of elementary education in their charge. This Bill was recently published by me in a pamphlet on Free and Compulsory Education. The Bombay Government, as required by the Rules governing legislation in local Legislative Councils, submitted the said Bill to the Government of India for their introduction. The public will be glad to learn that the Government of India have recently communicated their decision to the Bombay Government that they have no objection to the principle underlying the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Patel deserves all credit for his tactful and unceasing efforts, in securing this decision of the Government of India. The Bill will, I feel sure, be discussed at the July meeting of the Council and Lord Willingdon's Government, I trust, will now accord their entire support. I feel certain that all advocates of compulsory education will be glad to see this measure placed on the Statute Book during H. E. Lord Willingdon's term of office as a permanent mark of his genuine sympathy towards the cause of primary education in this Presidency and I wish him all success in this. The Hon. Mr. V. S. Sastri, President of the Servants of India Society, from his seat as President of the last Provincial Conference held at Nasik last month, expressed a similar wish in the following words:—

"In this Presidency the popular movement sustained a repulse from the Government a few months ago. But the glad news from the Punjab will put heart into the champions of popular education, and I feel sure that my redoubtable friend, the Hon. Mr. Patel, will renew his attack, and I should not wonder if the Government of Bombay made terms with him with a view to eventual surrender. I trust that H. E. Lord Willingdon will leave behind him a memorial in the form of a small Act in favour of compulsory attendance of children of this Presidency before he leaves office next year."

Let us hope that by March next the Bill will be passed into law and that some progressive towns will come forward to take advantage of the same shortly after that, thus gladdening the departed soul of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale, who satisfied his laudable efforts in the same direction by saying,

"I do not ask to see distant scenes
One step enough for me."

A. V. THAKKAR.

25th June, 1917.

GRIEVANCES OF B. S. N. COMPANY'S PASSENGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your readers are aware that the Burma Government have recently appointed a Committee to enquire into the grievances of deck passengers travelling by B. S. N. Co., from Burma to India. The result has borne good fruit and arrangements are being made to reduce over-crowding of passengers.

Would it be too much to request the Bombay Government to appoint a similar committee with a view to improve matters specially in the B. S. N. Co. line, where over-crowding and consequent hardship which passengers have to undergo are now of common knowledge to those who have travelled by that line?

Apart from the question of over-crowding the marine regulations are not enforced on board the B. S. N. Co., steamers and the matter is one which should receive the urgent attention of Government.—Yours, etc.

P. SADASHIV RAO.

Cumballa Hill,
Bombay, 25th June 1917.

G. I. P. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' STRIKE.

EXCELLENT BEHAVIOUR OF STRIKERS.

GRIEVANCES PLACED BEFORE AUTHORITIES.

WORKMEN CONSENT TO ATTEND DUTY.

About five thousand of the workmen employed in the carriage and wagon workshop of the G. I. P. Railway at Matunga, went on strike yesterday. It appears that they went to work as usual in the morning, but struck work after the recess in the afternoon and went to lay their grievances before the Works Manager and the Superintendent. As they did not consider the reply given by their superiors as satisfactory, they started to come to Bombay to represent matters to the Agent, and arrived at Victoria Terminus by the local train. On receiving information, Mr. Griffith, Acting Commissioner of Police, Mr. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Khan Bahadur Kavajji Petigara, Superintendent, C. I. D., and Superintendents Sullivan and Cauty, with Inspector Fuller and a large number of other police officers and men, quickly repaired to Bori Bunder and directed the workmen, as they arrived at Victoria Terminus, to the open space of ground opposite the Municipal offices. About 5,000 workmen assembled at this place, but they behaved admirably. They informed Mr. Griffith of their grievances, chief among which were that they were fined heavily for petty faults, that for a single fault they were fined not once, but sums ranging from Re. one to Rs. 6 were deducted out of their wages every month for three or six months consecutively; that they were now not given free passages to travel over the line to go to their villages if they wished to go on less than a month's leave; and that if they overstayed their leave even by a single day they were in many cases dismissed. The workmen further complained that in the event of vacancies arising in their departments they were not given promotions, but were superseded by outsiders, and that the increases made in their wages were very meagre. They added they found it very difficult to maintain themselves and their families on the small wages they got and claimed that they should be given extra wages to meet the increased price of footstuffs. They said they represented this particular grievance to the Agent about ten months ago, but that it had not been redressed yet. They also complained of the inadequacy of seating accommodation and of the supply of water in the new shed recently erected to have their midday meal in.

Mr. Griffith noted the important among the grievances, and after seeing the Agent, returned to the workmen and informed them that the Agent had no knowledge of their grievances and that if they returned to work the next morning and sent in a written statement of their grievances, they would be considered. The workmen said, Mr. Griffith had noted down their important grievances, that they had full confidence in the sense of justice and sympathy of the Agent and that, therefore, there was no necessity of making a written representation.

Mr. Griffith and Mr. Harker then saw the Deputy Agent and after consultation with him informed the men that if they returned to work the next morning he would see the Agent, represent their case to him, and inform them of the result.

The workmen agreed to resume work the next morning and left for their places.

CINEMA FILMS ON FIRE.

AN OUTBREAK AT KALBADEVI.

A fire broke out yesterday in the premises occupied by Messrs. Pearson and Company, dealers in cinematography and films, on the ground floor of Mahomadi Mahal, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. On a man opening the doors at 10 a.m. yesterday, the flames burst out and he was overcome by the smoke and had to draw back. Information was sent to the Fire Brigade, but the neighbours with the assistance of passers-by, put out the fire before the arrival of the Fire engines. A large stock of cinema films and a quantity of cinema stores were either destroyed by fire or damaged by water. The exact extent of the damage is not known. The building itself did not suffer much. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 25.
There was a fair amount of inquiry for coal shares which ruled steady with sellers in many instances unwilling to meet buyers. The market for jute shares ruled firm with a moderate volume of inter-bazaar business taking place. In other directions there was not much of interest to report. Lakurka Coal Co. announces a dividend of Rs. 2 per share for half year. The following sales took place:—
Coal:—Bhulanbarree 45, 45-4, Bakaro Jheriah 9-12, 10; Burrakur 40-8 e.l., 30-8; Equitable ord 51-8, 51-12; Huntodh 18-4; Lakurka 42-4, 42-8; North 42-4, 42-8; Paragana 48; Ranegunge 40; Sowardih 13-12; West Tetura 9-12, 10.
Jute:—Albion prefs 116, 117; Auckland ord 200; Baranagore ord 87, 88; Belvedere 337, 339; Clive ord 138, 137-8, 138-8; Dalhousie ord 305; Empire ord 37-4; Gopapore prefs 100; Fort William ord 145; Kamarspore ord 303, 302, 301, 310; Kankarnagore ord 423, 425; Kelvin ord 479, 470; Kinnaird ord 568; Lawrence ord 230, 232; National ord 237, 240; New Central ord 330, 333; Northbrook ord 30-12; Reliance ord 250; Standard ord 347, 340, 343; Union ord 485.
Miscellaneous:—Dalhousie 600; Tinsagur paper ord 340, 141; Trust Insurance 68.
Government paper three and half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 95-4 to 96-14 and small lots were done at Rs. 97-4 to 98-14.

CRICKET IN CATHOLIC GYMKHANA.

LADIES V. GENTLEMEN.



Photo by P. Victor and Co.

An interesting cricket match was played on Saturday last on the Kennedy Sea Face ground between the ladies and gentlemen of the Catholic Gymkhana, and was watched by a very large gathering of members.

For the ladies' team Miss J. Phillips contributed a well-played 35 which included 7

fours. Four other members of the 'eam also managed to score double figures, viz., the Misses L. Heredia, F. Heredia, A. Sequeira and L. D'Souza. For the ladies, Dr. Miss P. Soares bowled very well and captured all the wickets.

On the gentlemen's side E. Bruno was

able to nominate some good men, but was that an argument against elections?

TIME FOR NOMINATIONS PAST.

He thought the time had come when the Corporation must be entirely elected. The time for nomination had passed. He moved an amendment to the effect that the elections should be entirely by elections. He did not think that there was a single member on the Corporation who thought that elections conducted in a proper way were not the best thing for the Corporation. He suggested that the resolution be amended as follows: "That a Committee be appointed to draw up a representation to be placed before the Corporation at an early date for submission to Government requesting them to amend at an early date the Bombay Municipal Act so as to grant the Corporation the privilege of having all or at least four-fifths of their members elected by popular election."

MR. J. B. PETTIT ON J.P.'S CAUCUS.

Mr. Jehangir B. Pettit said Dr. Sukhia was perfectly right in drawing the Corporation's attention to the fact that the time had now come to do away with the Justices' electorate altogether. He condemned the way in which the Justices had exercised their franchise. Their electorate was so composed that the elections made by them were capable of manipulation to the utter discredit of the public life of this city. He asked if they could say that the members elected by the Justices were of the same calibre and enthusiasm as those elected by the ratepayers? If the Corporation had succeeded in becoming the model body of its kind in the whole country it was not because of the Justices' electorate but in spite of them. The fact that this Corporation held the premier position in India was due to the civic patriotism and labours of men like Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, who strenuously fought against the influence sought to be exercised by the Justices' representatives to the detriment of public interests and in defiance of the wishes of the real representatives of the people. He would say that the manner in which the elections by the Justices had been manipulated had

the top-scorer with 48 not out, while the next highest was contributed by Mr. Charles Baptista with 28 runs to his credit. The latter also captured the highest number of wickets for the gentlemen. Scores:—

Ladies 118
Gentlemen 115

gor remain as an electorate, and the question could be very well discussed in the Committee. There had been some conflict of opinion on the subject but conflict there would always be. (He did not think that the time spent in the discussion of this subject was wasted. In constitutional questions where grave issues were concerned, and this was a very grave question where the future constitution of the Corporation was concerned, the same thing happened whether in Calcutta, Dublin or London. They had to discuss in a cautious manner, and the progress must be naturally very slow. They must hasten slowly where constitution matters were at issue, and no time could be called as wasted where these questions about constitution were discussed. Personalities were accidents of the debate, and after all these things were of secondary importance. Only the arguments were of prime importance. In conclusion he thought the question was a fit one for the Committee to discuss. He asked Dr. Sukhia not to take up more time of the Corporation in replying.

DR. SUKHIA'S REPLY.

Dr. Sukhia in replying said his whole object was to do away with the present mischief done by the J. P.'s. He thought the election by the Justices was nothing but short of nomination, and it had often been accepted by Government officers as such as they had admitted to that effect.

PROPOSITION CARRIED.

All the amendments were lost and the original proposition of Dr. Sukhia as amended by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla was then passed by a large majority. The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

The Traffic Manager, Burma Railways writes to local papers in connection with the recent railway fatality near Qandur to Mrs. Paddon Row that everything possible was done for the lady by the station staff. Locks of carriage doors were tested by the Station Master and the carriage and wagon examiner at Yamethin and found to be in good working order.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL
MEETING of the Members of the above-
named Company will be held at the Registered
Office of the Company, 3-4, Medows Street,
Fort, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, 3rd
July 1917, to transact the following business:

1. To receive the Directors' Report, the
Statement of Accounts and Balance
Sheet.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those
who retire by rotation but are
eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for a quarterly
audit, at a remuneration to be fixed
by the meeting.

The Company's TRANSFER BOOKS will
be CLOSED from 27th June, 1917 to 11th
July, 1917 both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
RUSTAM K. R. CAMA,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 12th June, 1917.

Domestic Occurrence.
DEATH.
JALBHAY ARDESHIR SETHNA—Grandson
of the late Mr. Edulji Nusservanji Sethna,
died last night, funeral this afternoon at 3
p.m. (B. T.), at Seth Edulji Nusservanji
Sethna's House, No. 22, Parsi Bazar Street,
Fort.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, June, 26 1917.

NO SEPARATE PEACE.

In view of the anxiety which has
been felt in regard to apparently
divided counsels in Russia respecting
separate peace with Germany, the authori-
tative statement of M. Albert Thomas
on his return from Petrograd will be
read with general satisfaction. The
French Minister of Munitions declares
himself to be optimistic and confident
about Russia's attitude, and goes so far
as to say that the idea of a separate
peace may be "completely dismissed."
The anomaly of duality of authority and
responsibility as between the Govern-
ment and the Council of Soldiers' and
Workmen's Delegates, which for some
weeks gave cause for concern has, ac-
cording to M. Thomas, now disappeared,
and the authority of the Coalition Gov-
ernment is increasing daily, especially
in connection with the reorganisation of
the Army, which was perhaps the most
important of the practical problems that
called for immediate attention. There
can be little doubt that the Army has
successfully negotiated a serious crisis.
The great difficulty of Russian adminis-
tration since the revolution has been (1)

to check the desperate German machi-
nations, to bring about a separate
peace, and (2) to carry conviction with
the masses that a rigid adherence to
the Alliance and its corollary of a con-
tinued prosecution of the war with un-
yielding rigour, were essential to reap
the full harvest of the revolution, and,
indeed, to ensure national safety and
consolidation at the present hour of
peril. These were tasks beset with
numerous difficulties, but have at last
been achieved. According to M.
Thomas the necessity for a disciplined
army in order to preserve and guarantee
the liberty that has been so hardly and
so splendidly won is now understood by
the masses. There is a widely growing
belief, he says, that the military
defence of the country would
be made more effective by an offensive.
The French Minister's hopeful message
is: "I found material and moral reasons
for the possibility of an offensive,"
although, naturally enough, he would
not declare the date when it will take
place. M. Thomas also stated that the
Roumanian Army is expected to "do
wonders" as soon as Russia gives the
signal, which is perfectly under-
standable. Perhaps it has not been
sufficiently realized how unfortunate an
effect the continued reports of Russian
division and vacillation regarding their
war policy has had on the general
movement of operations. Now how-
ever that the air has been cleared, the
Allies will be able to forge ahead with
renewed enthusiasm and energy. On the
Western Front the enemy's demoraliza-
tion is complete, although this does not
mean that the Germans will not continue
to resist and defend with all their
mechanical valour. But the extra-
ordinarily fortunate lull on the Eastern
Front which they were able to engineer,
—the "fraternisation" that was afoot on
the Russian battle-line throughout April
was a triumph of German intrigue,—
helped them enormously to meet the
pressure on the Western Front. If
only, as now seems probable, simulta-
neous operations in West and East
could be brought to bear upon it,
we may hope to see German resistance
finally broken. That is the way to
peace.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN PRACTICE.

A strange fatality seems to dog the
development of local Self-Government
in this Presidency as in other parts of
the country. While much is made of
the lip-service to the cause of local Self-
Government paid on numerous occasions
by high-placed members of the Govern-
ment, the attempts which are
made by the bureaucracy to retard the
growth of that cause, even in the strictly
limited scope vouchsafed, are apt to be
overlooked. The existence of this
process is, however, no secret to those
who have anything to do with the work-
ing of the so-called self-governing
institutions in the country, especially
those outside the Presidency towns. And
the process manifests itself in various
ways. The Bombay District Municipal
Act, for instance, lays down that the
executive functions of every municipal
body in larger towns must be carried
out by a Municipal Commissioner and,
further, that the latter must be a
gazetted Government official. The
ultimate executive authority being by
law vested in the municipality, the
intention of the legislators and of those
who supported this arrangement, was
that the Municipal Commissioner as
such would, under all circumstances, be
the servant of the municipality concern-
ed. The model was obviously the
system in vogue in this City. But the
experience of Bombay ever since, and
some years before, the death of Sir
Pherozshah Mehta, who created and
gave its characteristic tone to the
Municipal Corporation, has been that the
Municipal Commissioner has tended to
become more and more the dictator
rather than the servant of the Municipa-
lity. The tendency in Bombay has
become a painful reality in those munici-
palities in the Presidency which have
been saddled with a Municipal Com-
missioner, with the result that a strong
and bitter feeling of opposition to a
system, which permits a junior officer
to domineer over elderly, experienced
and respected leaders of the people
through the direct access which he has
over the head of the Municipal Board
to the Collector, and as a result of the
numerous advantages which he enjoys
as a member of the official hierarchy,—
has for some time existed throughout the
Presidency. The feeling was given
vent to at the last session of the Pro-
vincial Conference, held at Ahmedabad.
In that city itself the relations between
the Municipality and the Municipal
Commissioner have continued to be
strained for the last eighteen months
and matters recently came to such a
head that the Municipality was con-
strained to record, at its meeting held

on June 7th last, "that in the interests
of the harmonious working of this
Municipality, it is apparent that Mr.
Shillidy (the Commissioner) should not
continue to be the Municipal Commis-
sioner of this Municipality, and that,
therefore, the President be requested to
append a copy of this resolution to the
administration report when it is for-
warded to Government."

The immediate cause which led the
Ahmedabad Municipality to adopt this
course was the reply of the Municipal
Commissioner to the resolution of the
Municipal Board in the matter of the
Shuskar Tank in the city, whereby
certain points were referred to him for
enlightenment, following upon his
equally objectionable attitude in regard
to that matter. The Shuskar Tank is a
public tank, in Ahmedabad, measur-
ing 11 acres, which originally belonged
to Government. In 1914 its ownership
was transferred to the Municipality by a
Government resolution. Before that,
however, an individual, who happens to
be the councillor of the Municipality,
claimed the tank as his own, but his
claim was disallowed by the High
Court as well as by the lower courts.
Some time ago, as the tank was declared
by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner
to be a fertile bed for malarial
mosquitoes, the Sanitary Committee
of the Municipality had asked
the Municipal Commissioner to
submit suggestions for keeping it
clean and in a sanitary condition.
The Municipal Commissioner, instead
of doing so, took the amazing
course of questioning the ownership
of the tank by the Municipality. The
Sanitary Committee, however, adopting
the attitude of sweet reasonableness,
with detailed reasons drew his atten-
tion to the rights and need of the
Municipality. The Commissioner, none
the less, persisted in his obstinacy.
The matter was referred to the Municipal
Board which, in turn, resolved to refer
it to the Government for a ruling. That
a public body should be placed in a
position which should compel it to seek
the aid of an outside agency to bring
its own servant to a reasonable frame of
mind, is in itself a sufficient commen-
tary on the reality of the self-governing
powers which the people are supposed
to enjoy in local affairs. A further and
grim commentary is provided by the fact
that, in forwarding the resolution of
the Board, the Commissioner, without
being invited to express any opinion,
took upon himself to state that the
Municipality had no need of the tank,
nor any use for it; that the first resolution
of the Sanitary Committee made the
unwarrantable assumption that it vested
in the Municipality, and that the last
resolution of that Committee begged
every question in dispute; and that a
petition of some rate-payers addressed
to the President was undoubtedly in-
spired. The Commissioner, North
Division, personally inspected the tank
in January last and held that the tank
vested in the Municipality,—a superfluous
decision after the verdict of the High
Court. The Municipal Board, which
seems to be an unduly patient and con-
siderate body, thereupon passed a resolu-
tion asking the Municipal Commissioner
to enlighten the Board on the points
already mentioned. The latter complied
with this request by first denying "the
right of the Board to call on him to
furnish explanations of reports he makes
to the Collector," and by repeating
"most emphatically that the Municipa-
lity has no need of the tank nor any use
for it." He also repeated in the last
para of his reply his insinuation that
"the members of the Board are perfectly
aware that the application of the rate-
payers was undoubtedly inspired and
that none knows this better than the
proposer and seconder of the resolution."
After this, it is not surprising that the
Municipal Board, at its meeting held
on June 7th, resolved that the reply of
the Commissioner "is so unhappy that
this Board is driven to the awkward
position of either quietly pocketing his
defiant attitude and tone or to take the
only other course open to it." There
was, indeed, only one course open to a
self-respecting municipality, and the
Ahmedabad Municipality must be
congratulated on the manner in which
it has remained true to the cause of
local self-government by adopting it.
We cannot do better than reproduce the
last paragraph of the Resolution it
passed:—

Under the circumstances, this Board is
constrained to hold that in the interests
of the harmonious working of this munici-
pality, it is apparent that Mr. Shillidy should
not continue to be the Municipal Commissioner
of this municipality, and that, therefore,
the President be requested to append a
copy of this resolution to the administration
report when it is forwarded to Government.
The most significant commentary on
this unfortunate affair is provided by a
statement in the Commissioner's reply
to the Municipal Board, which runs:
"The Municipal Commissioner has every
right to express his opinion on any

matter that arises whenever he sees fit
to do so." The Commissioner, like
every public servant, of course, has every
right to express his opinion on any
matter, but what the Municipal Commis-
sioner of Ahmedabad forgets is that
his right is qualified by the important
fact that he is the servant of the munici-
pality and that the opinion of the
latter must, in all municipal matters,
ultimately prevail. The statement of
the Commissioner is, however, signifi-
cant as affording a key to the situation
which must arise anywhere under the
present arrangement by which a self-
respecting municipality is placed in a
position that permits of its authority
being defied by even the callowest
member of an infallible bureaucracy.

Notes of the Day.

M. Venizelos.
With the abdication of King Constantine,
M. Venizelos's return to power was as in-
evitable as it is desirable. There is inherent
probability in the report, cabled by Reuter,
that following upon a long conference be-
tween the King and M. Jounart and
Zaimis, the Cabinet has resigned, and M.
Venizelos is forming a new Ministry. The
Alliance will have reason to rejoice when
the veteran statesman of Greece, resumes
the premiership. How different the course
of war would have been during the last
two fateful years if the Greeks had been
able to profit from the guidance of their
national leader instead of being thwarted
and coerced as they were by Tino! Yet it
may be that Greece will be in a position
to play a more effective part now than
at any previous stage of the war.

The Austrian Cabinet.
The Austrian Cabinet fiasco to which we
referred yesterday is now complete. The
attempt to form a Coalition Cabinet, incor-
porating four extra Ministries specially
created to be given to a Pole, a Czech, a
Ruthenian and a Slav respectively, and
thus secure the semblance of a representa-
tional Government having failed miserably,
Dr. von Seidler has now formed a Minis-
try consisting of "bureaucrats!" And even
that, we are told, is a provisional one. These
are only some of the indications of the
rapid disintegration of the Dual Monarchy.
The Austrians have long since lost heart
in the matter of continuing the struggle,
and it is only their utter dependence on
Germany, and the fear of their Ally's
"frightfulness" that is restraining them
from definitely concluding peace.

Commissions for Indians.
The following comment on the question
of commissions for Indians appears in
"Truth":—

It has been suggested to me that In-
dians, no matter what their rank in life,
are not, and never can be, military lead-
ers, for if they were, they, and not our-
selves, would be ruling India. The an-
swer, of course, to this is that we treat
India as a conquered country, and instead
of encouraging Indians to rise, we do all
we can to keep them under. In past days
there certainly were some fine military
leaders in India; Haidar Ali, for example,
and his son, Tippee Sahib, not to mention
Ranjit Singh, who fought for us, and
other Sikh leaders who fought, against
us. So there would be again if we gave
them a chance.

If British and Indian boys live together
as school-fellows at Eton, Harrow, and
Rugby, why should they not live together
in the same regiment as officers? We
have recently opened cadet schools at
Quetta and Wellington. Why not admit
to these schools Indian boys nominated
by the Viceroy from the families of rul-
ing chiefs, members of Council, judges,
and great landowners? If we did this,
leadership would follow in due course, but
no Indian boy at present is able to rise
out of the ruck. "In the lordliest life
on earth" he can take no part. Put our-
selves in the Indian's place, and we should
regard it as an insult not to be allowed
to bear arms for our country.

An Irish Leader.
In the composition of the Irish Con-
vention, it will be recollected, due representa-
tion was formally promised to the
O'Brienites. In recent months Mr. Wil-
liam O'Brien has not filled the stage as he
used to. A Home contemporary received by
the last mail mentions that his retirement
is expected, and that he has been seen
little in Parliament of late. Mr. O'Brien
is now 65, but he has not the physique or
vigour of most of his colleagues. Mr. Red-
mond is 66, Mr. O'Connor 68 and Mr. Tim
Healy 62, and they are all extraordinarily
active men. Mr. O'Brien's last vigorous
interposition in politics, says the same writ-
er, was at the time of the passage of the
Home Rule Bill, when he and Mr. Healy
kept up their drastic criticisms of Mr. Red-
mond and Mr. Dillon. No Irish politician
with the exception of Parnell has had a
more exciting career in the thirty-odd years
since he first entered Parliament, and in the
eighties he was considered the most danger-
ous man of his party. The chances of
Irish affairs have produced some curious
changes in his attitude, but no one ever
doubted his honesty.

MOSLEM COLLEGE FOR DELHI.

The Indian Metropolis was not, even
in its palmy days, quite so famous an
academical centre as Baghdad, Cordova
or Seville; but it enjoyed no mean fame
as a seat of learning under successive
Mussalman rulers. Its theological in-
stitutions to this day have not ceased to
have remarkable prestige among the
erudite doctors of theology, and the
Madrasa-i-Fatehpuri commands consid-
erable respect from those who value the
old-world theological instruction. We
do not propose now to discuss when
exactly Delhi ceased to be abreast of the
times, but certain it is that it has taken
no less than half a century, since the
awakening of the Moslems of India to
the imperative need of higher education,
to realise that Delhi and its neighbour-
ing towns are suffering from the want
of a well-appointed Moslem College. It
will be a gratifying piece of news to the
Mussalman of India in particular that
the leading Moslem citizens of Delhi,
under the capable guidance of Haziqui
Mulk Hakim Muhammad Ajmal Khan,
the founder of the Ayurvedic and Yunani
Tibbia College of Delhi, have resolved
to meet the need so keenly felt, and
have already made energetic efforts
in that behalf. They are taking
the necessary steps to establish a suitable
Moslem College in Delhi, and at a pub-
lic meeting held in the Fatehpuri
Mosque on Sunday, the 17th June, 1917,
in furtherance of this object, which was
presided over by Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad
Khan, the newly appointed member of
the India Council, the Haziqui Mulk was
in a position to announce generous dona-
tions from some of the citizens of Delhi,
amounting to about seventy thousand
rupees, a sum which is since rapidly
nearing a lakh, besides grants from the
Supervising Committees of the Fateh-
puri and Juma Mosques of Rs. 300 and
Rs. 150 per mensem respectively. It
may be noted here that both the above-
mentioned mosques have a large surplus
income and it is hoped that having dis-
covered a worthy object, the two Com-
mittees will later on see their way to in-
creasing the measure of help they have
right generously, and in a spirit of
genuine public service, granted to the
projected Moslem College. No better
use could be found for the surplus in-
come of these mosques.

However belated the scheme, it stands
prominent in one respect. For the first
time in the history of these educational
schemes has a fit use been discovered for
mosques and their incomes. Not
only was the mosque utilised for
a public meeting of first rate importance,
but its surplus income also has been
used for a worthy object.

Delhi already owns a Christian
Missionary College and a Hindu College,
while another Hindu College is
being built. It may be a matter of
some satisfaction to the Hindus of Delhi
to conclude that their admirable efforts
in raising a new College in Delhi
supplied their Moslem neighbours with
the incentive to establish a Moslem
College. As there has been some talk
about "imitation", it seems necessary to
point out that imitation is the highest
compliment that can be paid to anybody,
and that in this, as in other spheres of
national life, healthy emulation is
calculated to bring Hindus and Moslems
closer together. Moreover there is this to
be said, that the peculiar needs of the
Moslems, keeping their religious ob-
servances in view, are a fact. It is,
therefore, in no spirit of rivalry that the
idea of a Moslem College has come into
existence, but it owes its existence
merely and simply to specific communal
needs. For instance, no non-
Moslem institution would set apart a
period for the prayers of its Moslem
alumni, and thus at a time of life when
religious observances are most essential
even from the point of view of mere
discipline, they are regrettably neglected.
The right kind of religious instruction
is like ballast to the boat, without which
the boat is at the mercy of every faint
ripple, to say nothing of the swells of
the sea. Again, rivalry in a noble
cause is to be encouraged. Why
should not two brothers vie with each
other in acquiring knowledge?

HOME RULE LEAGUE.

Miss Hamabai F. Petit has made a dona-
tion of Rs. 15,000 to the Home Rule League
(Bombay Branch) "for advancing the cause
of the Home Rule League."
Miss Petit has also given Rs. 5,000 to the
Besant Fund initiated by Sir S. Subrama-
niam Iyer.
Among the new members of the Home
Rule League are Messrs. Dinshaw B. Jama-
dar, L.M.S. (Life Member), Govind
Pershad, E. A. Saklatvala, Hossain Ebra-
him and Shankar A. Athavankar.

10 p.m., 25th June, 1917.
Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji continues to be in
the same critical condition. No improve-
ment to-day.

**FIGHTING IN
ARMENTIERES.****UNSUCCESSFUL ENEMY
RAIDS NEAR GAVRELLE.****FOUR AEROPLANES
BROUGHT DOWN.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 25.

A British communiqué says the enemy unsuccessfully attempted to make raids south-eastward of Gavrelle and Armentieres.

The enemy artillery was active near the Havringcourt wood, northward of the Scarpe and at Messines.

We brought down four aeroplanes. One of ours is missing.

BRITISH AT LOMBARTZYDE.**WITHIN 9 MILES OF OSTEND.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 25.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., June 25.

A correspondent at Headquarters wires that the British at Lombartzyde are within nine miles of Ostend.

**ENEMY TRENCHES RAIDED AT
A NUMBER OF POINTS.****SUCCESSFUL MINOR OPERATIONS
NEAR LENS.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 25.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., June 26.

Field-Marshal Haig this afternoon says: "We raided the enemy's trenches at a number of points. We successfully entered the trenches at Epehy, Bullecourt, Roux, Loos and Hooge, killing many Germans and taking several prisoners. We remained two hours in the trenches, eastward of Vermelles blowing up dugouts, inflicting casualties and taking fifteen prisoners."

We carried out successful minor operations south-west of Lens and north-west of Warneton gaining ground and taking prisoners.

**NEGOTIATING ABOUT WAR-
PRISONERS.****BRITISH OFFICIALS TO MEET GERMAN
DELEGATES AT THE HAGUE.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, June 24.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 25.

Lord Newton, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, General Sir Herbert Belfield and Mr. Justice Younger have arrived at The Hague to negotiate with the German delegates relative to the conditions of respective war-prisoners.

**DEVELOPING MINERAL
RESOURCES.****NEW DEPARTMENT UNDER SIR LIONEL
PHILLIPS.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 25.

It is officially stated that the development of the mineral resources of the United Kingdom, which the Department of Munitions is undertaking under Sir Lionel Phillips, is likely to lead to far-reaching results. Sir Lionel Phillips is bringing the knowledge and experience gained by a life's work in developing the mineral resources of South Africa to the new task, while a number of engineers of outstanding ability and position are also assisting the efforts of the department, and already considerable work has been done in furthering war purposes.

Steps are being taken to control and expand wolfram mines from which it is expected to produce the home supply of tungsten powder, an essential ingredient in the manufacture of high-speed steel. The lead resources of the country are also being completely surveyed and new sources of supply investigated and the old workings being reopened. Action is also being taken regarding the production of zinc.

**CONSCRIPTION QUESTION
IN AUSTRALIA.****IMPORTANT RECRUITING ANNOUNCEMENT
EXPECTED.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SYDNEY, June 25.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., June 26.

Mr. Hughes is expected to make an important recruiting announcement here in a few days. He will probably declare that conscription is on its final trial. If it fails the question of conscription must again be submitted to the people.

**FIGHTING IN HURTEBISE AND CRAONNE.
BRITISH STAND IN GAVRELLE AND ARMENTIERES.
GEN. BOTHA ON SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLICAN PROPAGANDA.****FRENCH OFFENSIVE.****FIGHTING IN HURTEBISE
AND CRAONNE.****ENEMY DISPERSED SOUTH
OF JUVINCOURT.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 25.

A French communiqué says there was violent reciprocal cannonading in the region of Hurtebise and Craonne.

We silenced violent enemy bombardment south of Juvincourt and dispersed the infantry which was assembling.

**A POSITION EAST OF
VAUXAILLON RECAPTURED.****ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN HURTEBISE
SECTOR.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 25.

A French communiqué says a sharp counter-attack east of Vauxaillon resulted in the recapture by us of the greater part of the salient still held by the enemy north-east of the Meuse.

Artillery duel was rather active in the Hurtebise sector, on the left of the Meuse.

U. S. FOOD CONTROL BILL.**PASSED IN HOUSE OF REPRESENT-
ATIVES.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, June 24.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 25.

The House of Representatives has passed the Food Control Bill empowering the President to control the distribution of food, feed and fuel, forbidding the use of foodstuffs for making intoxicants and authorising him to take over all distilled liquors.

CONSCRIPTION IN CANADA.**MARKED LIBERAL OPPOSITION TO SIR
W. LAURIER'S "REFERENDUM."**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, June 24.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 25.

Further Liberal opposition to Sir W. Laurier on the question of conscription was marked this week-end, three of his prominent supporters in the House of Commons disapproving of his referendum amendment. It is expected that only six Liberals will support Sir W. Laurier and his solid Quebec contingent, who are anti-conscriptionists.

IRISH NAVAL COMMAND.**TAKEN OVER BY ADMIRAL SIMS.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

QUEENSTOWN, June 25.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., June 25.

The American Admiral Sims has temporarily taken over the Irish Naval command during the absence on leave of Vice-Admiral Bayly, who has been ordered change and rest owing to the severe strain of his duties since the outbreak of the war. Stars and Stripes floats over the Naval nine miles of Ostend.

U. S. ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.**TAKE OVER 6 BRITISH BASE
HOSPITALS.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 25.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., June 25.

Reuters correspondent at Headquarters says that two thousand members of the United States Army Medical Corps have taken over six British base-hospitals.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.**1,279 PERSONS HAVE APPLIED FOR
ENROLMENT.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 25.

The number of Indians who have applied for enrolment in the Indian Defence Force up to 13th June was 1,279 for the whole of India.

CRISIS IN AUSTRIA.**NEW CABINET FORMED.****DR. VON SEIDLER AS
PREMIER.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, June 24.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 25.

The new Austrian cabinet has been formed under the Premiership of Doctor von Seidler.

**SEIDLER'S MINISTRY
REPORTED PROVISIONAL.****CABINET CONSISTS OF BUREAUCRATS.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, June 25.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., June 25.

A Vienna telegram says that Seidler's Ministry is a provisional one. It consists of bureaucrats.

HUN'S LATEST PHASE.**CROWD OF WOMEN FIRED AT.****24 KILLED AND 30 WOUNDED.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 25.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., June 25.

A telegram from Milan states that the Czech Deputy revealed in the Austrian Parliament that troops fired on a crowd of women holding a bread demonstration before the Town Hall at Prohinsitz (Moravia) killing twenty-four and wounding thirty.

SIR F. C. O. BEAMAN.**CONGRATULATED BY LUCKNOW
FREEMASONS.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, June 25.

At the meeting of Lodge Independence, Wor. Bro. Brij Narain Tankha presiding, a resolution was passed placing on record the appreciation of the honour of Knighthood conferred on the Hon. Justice Sir F. C. O. Beaman, Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Scottish Freemasonry. It was decided to commemorate the occasion by paying from the Lodge charity fund Rs. 50 towards the St. John Ambulance Association and Rs. 50 to St. Dunstan's Home for blinded soldiers and sailors.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.**DR. S. K. MULLICK ON ALLAHABAD
LEADERS' ATTITUDE.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 25.

With reference to the action of some Indian leaders of the United Provinces not to help the movement for the organisation of the Indian Defence Force, Dr. S. K. Mullick, Secretary, Bengali Regiment Committee, writes:

"The Allahabad Circular says that the leaders object to the policy of Government regarding Home Rule and the internment of Mrs. Besant. But what has that to do with a military movement, which not only for the purposes of the present help to the Empire but also for the future defence of our country is one of the greatest rights conferred on us, for which we ought to be grateful? It is cutting off our nose to spite our face. You must have a home before you can rule it, and that is my view of the relation between Home Rule and Defence Force."

PANDHARPUR ASHADI FAIR.**WARNING TO INTENDING PILGRIMS.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, June 25.

The following press-communication has been issued by the C. P. Government:—"That for the benefit of pilgrims intending to proceed to Pandharpur Ashadi fair at the end of June and beginning of July. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway cannot, without interfering with essential goods traffic consisting almost entirely of stores required for the war, arrange for additional passenger or special trains for pilgrims proceeding to or from that fair. Intending pilgrims, therefore, are warned not to undertake journey as it will be impossible to issue tickets to them."

**NO SEPARATE PEACE GREEK CABINET
WITH RUSSIA.****M. THOMAS ON POSSIBILITY
OF OFFENSIVE.****POTENTIALITY OF
ROUMANIAN ARMY.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 24.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 25.

M. Albert Thomas, French Minister of Munitions, interviewed on his return from Russia, states that he is optimistic and confident about Russia. The idea of a separate peace may be completely dismissed. The quality of the Government and the Councils of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates has disappeared and the coalition Government's authority is increasing daily especially in connection with the reorganising of the army which has negotiated a serious and critical time.

The necessity for a disciplined army in order to preserve and guarantee liberty is now understood by the masses. There is a widely growing belief that the military defence would be made more effective by an offensive.

M. Thomas says:—"I found material and moral reasons for the possibility of an offensive, although I shall not declare the date when it will take place."

The Roumanian army will do wonders immediately Russia gives the signal.

**MAIL STEAMER SUNK OFF
BOMBAY.****MAILS LOST.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 25.

It is announced that a S. S. Mongoli, carrying mails from London up to London, date 31st May, sank off Bombay at noon on Saturday, the 23rd June, as the result of striking a mine.

Full details have not yet been received but boats containing passengers and crew, have arrived at Bombay and its vicinity. The mails are reported to have been lost.

BANGALORE FRIEND-IN-NEED SOCIETY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, June 25.

The Hon. Mr. H. V. Cobb, British Resident in Mysore, presided this morning at the annual meeting of the Bangalore Friend-in-Need Society, and congratulated Mr. A. M. Tabard, President of the Society, on the successful good work it was doing.

Rev. Dr. J. Borlase, in moving the adoption of the report for 1917 made an interesting speech, in the course of which he suggested the inclusion of ladies on the committee of the Society. Dr. Borlase said that women had more sympathy with suffering than men, and cited as an instance, what women had done in this war. He also said that they should help both the deserving and undeserving poor and said that the undeserving poor suffered just as much as the deserving poor. Major E. H. S. James, First Assistant Resident, seconded the motion for the adoption of the report, which was carried.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AT DINAJPUR.**PROSECUTION CASE PROCEEDING.**

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DINAJPUR, June 25.

The case under section 110 Cr. P. O. against Manohar Pain and four others was resumed, to-day, before the District Magistrate. Ten witnesses were examined to-day of which four witnesses were new and the rest six were produced by the prosecution for cross-examination. Mahomed Yusuf Ali, Police Sub-inspector deposed that he searched the house of accused Bidhu Bhushan Dey in November 1915, in connection with the finding of cartridges and revolver at the Dacca "Sakha" Press.

Sardar Chakrabarti stated that he knew Bidhu Bhushan son of Sri Bhushan Dey of Noida (identical). He was present at the time of the search and corroborated Mahomed Yusuf Ali, Sub-inspector in respect of finding of sulphur and two empty cartridges and a bundle of small pieces of jute stick which are used as match sticks. A Nath Bandhu Chakrabarti, Inspector, C.I.D., deposed that he made enquiries regarding the Dharail Dacoity Case. He made investigation at Nator. He was present when Sita Nath Sabu made over a pistol to the thana. Other witnesses were examined.

**GREEK CABINET
RESIGNS.****M. VENEZELOS FORMING
NEW MINISTRY.****M. JONNART'S CONVERSA-
TION WITH KING.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, June 25.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 25.

M. Jonnart accompanied by M. Zaimis went to the Palace, where he had a long conversation with the King.

It is reported that M. Venezelos has resigned and that M. Venezelos is forming a new Ministry.

**EXPLOSIVES IMPORTED INTO
CHRISTIANIA.****SENVRAL FOREIGNERS INCLUDING A
GERMAN BARON ARRESTED.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, June 24.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 25.

A Norwegian official statement says that the Christiania police have arrested several foreigners as a result of finding a quantity of explosives in a private house and also a number of large trunks from Germany filled with explosives at the railway station.

Newspapers state that the arrested men include the German Baron von Rautenfels. The explosives amount to a ton and include explosive cigars and cigarettes and infernal machines resembling pieces of coal to be deposited in bunkers of ships.

ITALY'S FRONT.**FIGHTING AMONG THE SNOWS.****WONDERFUL PICTURES AT THE
EXCELSIOR.**

Bombay has had the opportunity of seeing some wonderful war films—the battles of the Somme and the Ancre, as well as the trench-life shown in "Britain Prepared," the French recapture of a large portion of their lost front at Verdun. These have been startling in their realism graphic in their presentation of what fighting on the Western front means. As a set-off to them and as a proof that the Italian effort is no easier—probably far harder—the Excelsior Theatre should certainly be seen. It is a revelation of yet another side of this amazing war. For here are troops fighting in the very clouds— if not above them at least they are at a height of 12,000 feet above the sea, perched on the sides of snowy mountains, burrowing dug-outs in the ice, advancing in white overalls, over the crest of snow capped wind-swept hills, firing howitzers from the sides of precipices, pulling off smaller guns buried in the snow to the axle. Adequate description of the Italian effort is impossible. Even the films, wonderful as they are, barely do it justice. For these films show that region where the only traffic possible is by men—it is above the line even where mules cannot be used—and by aerial trolleys swinging their freight from the mountain to another. Early in the picture one sees mules struggling along the icy side of a hill where a false step means death, later come the aerial ropes across chasms and valleys to carry food, guns, and munitions, then comes the man-transport only—thousands of men engaged merely in carrying supplies and necessities long chains of dark figures struggling along a path in the snowdrifts, great masses of men hauling howitzers up snow slopes of an angle of thirty five degrees. These great columns pulling on ropes go perhaps in had places three short steps at a time, then they cease pulling for a second, then three more steps, again a rest but the weight must be kept on the gun or it would surely slide backwards. Thus over miles of snow are the Italian-guns brought into action. Then one sees a battle in progress. A battalion of Alpini clad in white overalls and marching on ski deploy to reach a crest of snow hills. They advance first in Indian file then move into line abreast and the trail of their ski makes a fascinating pattern behind them. Presently they come into action heaving themselves along on the snow by a queer movement of the arms and legs shooting down into the valley. Support come up, the artillery continues and presently the Austrian prisoners come back. Moving the wounded is another example of the difficulties of the Alpine theatre of war—a sleigh comes along with its attendants knee deep in the snow, one sinks even a waist deep. Other sleighs are slid, along roads with some semblance of ease but one gathers from the whole of this snow clad scene with its actors befurred, muffled, begoggled, bemasked and snow booted and from their incessant attitude of bending

**REPUBLICAN PROP-
AGANDA IN S. AFRICA.****"PLAYING WITH FIRE."****EXHORTATION TO CEASE
ACTIVITY.****GENERAL BOTHA'S WARNING.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPE TOWN, June 25.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 25.

Speaking at Robertson, Cape Colony, General Botha expressed regret that provincial council elections had been fought on political lines. They should have remained outside party politics. Unfortunately, politics had been dragged into many matters where they should never have been, even into native affairs. He would be a coward and a faithless leader, if he allowed his people to sink into mire without attempting to rescue them. South Africa's future depended on the co-operation of the two white races and there could not and must not be two streams in South Africa. (Prolonged cheers.) Now they heard of Republican propaganda. Did people want to cut adrift? Why did they raise these matters under the present difficulties? Would it not have been far more honest to have said, at Verdening that they desired to create a new Republic as soon as possible?

General Botha proceeded to point out that the Nationalists' programme and principles specifically recognised Clause 4 of the Act of Union concerning the Union's relations towards the United Kingdom as resting on bona fides of the two nations. Let anyone tell him, General Botha exclaimed, where their rights had been interfered with or curtailed, and what was the reason for this Republican propaganda. The fact was that they in South Africa had the greatest possible liberties and as much freedom as was obtainable under any Republican system.

General Botha continued: "South Africa is our Fatherland and our heirloom. We would indeed be weak and miserable if we did not stand in the first place for our Fatherland (cheers), but I believe in maintaining the link between South Africa and Great Britain. (Cheers.) You cannot destroy this link without a bloody civil war. All this talk of liberty sounds very well, but you cannot create a Republic unless the two races agree, and it is possible that Englishmen in South Africa will have a Republic? You will do nothing but arouse suspicion by talk like this."

If people go on so talking you will never make this a great country. If it did come to war we should be killing off each other and in the end somebody else would walk away with the spoils and sit on top of us (cheers). The people are playing with fire. Let me warn them that it is very easy to start a fire, but most difficult to extinguish the flames. Let us cease this nonsense and fit ourselves for days after the war, when we shall be called on to settle all kinds of problems. (Cheers.)

General Botha concluded by again emphasising that South Africa was a sister State of Great Britain and South Africa's first duty in the interest of the Union itself was to remain on a friendly footing in the British Empire without abandoning any principle of South Africa. It must always be seen that South Africa's interest were to secure constitutional connection between the Union and Great Britain. But for the British fleet they would have been in the greatest difficulties. The fact of the Nationalists having won a few seats would not scare him. Six seats had been won in the Cape, the majorities of which totalled only 1,350, while there were fifty-five thousand Union voters at the front who, surely, were not Nationalists.

General Botha delivered an eloquent peroration appealing for union between the Briton and the Boer and received an ovation.

"SAVAGE ASSAULT ON A SOLDIER.**SENTENCE ENHANCED IN
BANGALORE CASE.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, June 25.

The Hon. Mr. H. V. Cobb, Resident in Mysore, passed orders on revision in the case of four Mahomedans, who were convicted by the District Magistrate for seriously assaulting Private Jones of the Garrison Military Police. The Resident enhanced the sentence on the first accused from one to three years' rigorous imprisonment, observing that he was a bad character and savagely assaulted and caused grievous hurt to a soldier who had not only given no provocation, but was innocently engaged in the discharge of his duties as military policeman. The conviction on the three other accused who were sentenced to nine months by the lower court, was set aside, they being given the benefit of doubt.

nearly half double to their tasks an atmosphere reminiscent of Polar exploration of great efforts of Scott and Shackleton and other heroes.

The Italian Navy in action is also shown. This film is equally interesting for it affords a bird's eye view of Venice and shows also Italian cruisers, submarines, destroyers and seaplanes.

Crowded houses showed great enthusiasm at these beautiful as well as thrilling films on Saturday and Sunday. Next Friday a special performance will be given in aid of the Italian Red Cross Society.

THE COUNTRY'S RALLY

PROTESTS FROM ALL QUARTERS.

INDIGNATION IN LUCKNOW.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, June 25.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Lucknow to protest against the order of internment passed by the Madras Government against Mrs. Besant, Messrs. Arundale and Wadia was held at Rifa-ah Association grounds on Sunday evening. Over five thousand people attended, many shops in the city were closed in order to join the protest meeting. The meeting was a representative one, Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis and Jains, all were there. Many had specially come from the districts of Oudh in order to attend the meeting.

Mr. Basudeo Lal, Advocate, proposed the motion of the Hon. Pandit Jagat Narayan to the effect that the Chairman open the proceedings of the evening with an eloquent and dignified speech in which he said that it was the duty of Indians that they should express their feelings of deep gratitude for those who had so selflessly worked for the country. He characterised the attack on the person of Mrs. Annie Besant and her co-workers as a clear attack on their agitation for Self-Government or Home Rule, as declared at the last session of the Congress and the Muslim League. He pointed out that the internment order passed against Mrs. Besant and her colleagues was a most unjust application of the Defence of India Act, an Act which had been passed for emergency of a military character to enable the Government to carry on effectively the prosecution of the war. It was a great surprise to them that the Act should be applied to those who were engaged in domestic political agitation.

Continuing, the Chairman said that it was most painful to observe that the British Government which was fighting for the cause of justice, liberty and freedom, and was undergoing such a tremendous sacrifice in men and in money for the realisation of that cause should have acted in that way. So far as India was concerned, if the Government did not want the agitation at this juncture the remedy was in its own hands. It should immediately declare not only its policy but also the reforms it was willing to concede after the war. He then reminded the audience of the difficulty of the situation and the not to despair but to rely on the justice of the British democracy, as was the final arbiter of the destiny of India. He concluded by calling upon the audience to use violent methods or to use peaceful methods from the press or from the platform. They should have firm faith in the righteousness of their cause, should persevere in their agitation on constitutional lines and be ready to make any sacrifice needed for the cause of their country on a critical occasion like this.

The first resolution was then moved by the Hon. Mirza Samiullah Beg in a well-reasoned speech:—
"That this meeting of citizens of Lucknow enters its most emphatic protest against the action of the Government of Madras in internment Mrs. Annie Besant, Mr. G. S. Arundale and Mr. B. P. Wadia and in fettering their liberties and in an unfair and arbitrary application of the Defence of India Act and places on record its deep sense of concern and alarm at the policy of the Government enunciated in the speeches of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Lord Pentland and confirmed by the measures of repression against the constitutional activity for the attainment of Self-Government within the Empire, thus causing dissatisfaction and resentment throughout the country."

This meeting is further of opinion opinion that, in the best interests of the Empire, the Government should restore the liberty of those who have been so unjustly interned and disavow the policy that has caused such widespread discontent."

It was seconded in an eloquent and impressive speech by Mr. A. P. Sen. Mr. Hari Kishen Dhaon, Pandit Kishen Prasad and Mr. Ranga Iyer and Mr. Azhar Ali the resolution was passed unanimously.

The second resolution which ran:—
"That this meeting of citizens of Lucknow enters its firm adherence to the Self-Government or Home Rule League and affirms its unshaken determination to work for that cause by constitutional methods on the lines drawn by the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League in their sessions held in this City in December, 1916, and exhorts the people to join the Home Rule League and other organizations meant for carrying out the above object."

was moved by the Hon. Raja Sir Ali Mohammed Khan Bahadur of Mahmudabad. The Hon. the Raja Sahab spoke most feelingly on the occasion and said that none of the members of the Imperial Council, who voted for the passing of the Defence of India Act had ever thought, when they gave it their support, that it would be so misapplied. He then referred to the unanimous desire on the part of his countrymen for equal treatment with the other parts of the Empire and in claiming Self-Government or Home Rule or Swaraj, whatever might be the name by which it was called, they were only working for the attainment of that ideal and if the Government wanted to thwart or obstruct the agitation by such ill-considered measures it was, he would point out, entirely mistaken. Even all the leaders of the country, nay, all his countrymen might be interned, but they would not be deterred from the course of action which they had

prescribed for themselves to attain the goal.

The resolution was then seconded by the Hon. Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra in an eloquent speech. The resolution having been supported by Mr. Yusuf Husain Khan, Mr. Ghulam Husain and Dr. Naziruddin Hassan, was passed unanimously.

Before putting the resolution to the vote the Chairman explained to the whole audience its importance and then called upon them to express their consent, or otherwise, about the motion. Two resolutions were passed amidst loud cheers and cries of "Bande Mataram."

The third resolution was moved in an eloquent speech by Rai Bahadur Dr. M. N. Oshedar. It ran as follows:—

"That the citizens of Lucknow convey their deep sympathy to Mrs. Annie Besant, Mr. G. S. Arundale and Mr. B. P. Wadia, in the troubles which they are suffering for the cause of India and declare their undiminished confidence in them and express their admiration for their self-sacrificing and patriotic labours for the uplift of the Indian nation."

The resolution having been seconded by Nawab Sadiq Ali Khan and supported by Pandit Brij Narain Chakrabarti, Mr. Mumtaz Husain and Babu Ajit Prasad, was also carried unanimously.

The fourth resolution authorizing the Chairman of the meeting to communicate the first two resolutions by wire to his Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to his Excellency the Viceroy and to the local Government and to send copies of all the three resolutions to Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia, was moved by Babu Bisheshwar Nath Srivastava and after having been seconded by Pandit Brij Nath Sharga, was passed unanimously.

Dr. Purshotam Dass Kakkar then proposed and Mr. Dastur Byramji seconded a vote of thanks to the chair. The proceedings then terminated after having lasted for over three hours. It was one of the most successful public meetings ever held in the City of Lucknow and in spite of the fact that the audience was so large, it was most orderly and well behaved. Intense enthusiasm prevailed throughout.

After the meeting was over, more than fifty important persons joined the Home Rule League including the Chairman of the meeting.

MEETING OF SURAT CITIZENS.

"A FLAGRANT INFRINGEMENT OF RIGHTS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS."

(From a Correspondent.)

SURAT, June 24.

A public meeting convened by twenty-five leading gentlemen of this place was held this evening at the Arya Samaj Hall under the presidency of Mr. Dababhai Lalajani Desai, Vice-President of the Surat Municipality. The hall was overcrowded and many people had to go away for want of even standing room. The unique feature of the meeting was the presence of many ladies and old Congressmen like Mr. Burjorji and Mr. Jambusaria, who was leading a retired life. All attended this meeting to show their sympathy. The audience included municipal councillors, pleaders, doctors, retired Government officers, merchants and even artisans, thus making the meeting fully representative. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

THE RESOLUTIONS.

1. The Citizens of Surat in a public meeting assembled strongly disapprove of the recent pronouncement of Lord Pentland in the Madras Legislative Council to the effect that the people of India should entirely put out of their minds the early grant to them of responsible Self-Government, as they believe that to aspire for the early grant of Self-Government within the Empire and to work for it on constitutional lines is entirely legitimate.

Proposed by—Mr. V. L. Pandit.

Seconded by—Mr. Maganlal B. Seth.

Supported by—Mr. Maganlal R. Vidyarthi.

2. This meeting of the Citizens of Surat views with grave concern and deep resentment the employment without justifiable cause of the provisions of the Defence of India Act to intern Mrs. Annie Besant, a loyal and patriotic citizen of the Empire who has dedicated her life to the service of humanity and who has worked over a quarter of a century for the regeneration of the people of India and whose political activities throughout her life have ever been on strictly constitutional lines.

This meeting is further of opinion that the application of a purely war measure to Mrs. Besant and her devoted fellow-workers Messrs. G. S. Arundale and B. P. Wadia is extremely unstatesmanlike at the present juncture and is also unjust being a flagrant infringement of the elementary rights of all British subjects.

This meeting places on record its most emphatic protest against the said orders of internment and urges upon the Secretary of State for India and his Excellency the Viceroy to take immediate steps to have the said orders revoked and cancelled.

Proposed by—Dr. M. M. Rajji.

Seconded by—Dr. K. V. Hora.

Supported by—Mr. K. V. Patel.

Supported by—Mr. Jivanlal V. Desai.

Bar-at-Law, of Ahmedabad.

3. This meeting of the Citizens of Surat emphatically expresses its opinion that it is an absolutely incorrect and biased reading of the activities of Mrs. Besant and of the effects they have produced upon the public of India, to say, as Mr. Chamberlain has said in the House of Commons in reply to a question put to him by Sir A. Williamson, "That the activities of Mrs. Besant and her associates had excited unrest which might easily be dangerous at present." Her activities, on the contrary, are calculated to further strengthen the bond between India and the Empire.

Proposed by—Mr. Prasanvadan, M. Desai.

Seconded by—Mr. Manant K. Mehta.

Supported by—Mr. Madhvacharan, B. Hora, retired Sub-Judge.

Supported by—Mr. Dinshaw J. Edalbehram.

4. That this meeting of the Citizens of Surat believes that the restriction put upon the liberty and freedom of speech and action of Mrs. Annie Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia, who are loyal citizens of the Empire by the internment orders served upon them by the Madras Government, will by itself add, as already evidenced, irresistible spiritual force, to the movement for progressive reforms, they so nobly strove to achieve, and this will be to their intrepid and benevolent souls a source of great solace.

Moved from the chair.

5. That this meeting hereby empowers the President of the meeting to forward copies of the Resolutions Nos. 1, 2, and 3 to the authorities concerned. Resolutions Nos. 1 to 4 Mrs. Besant and her two co-workers, Messrs. Arundale and Wadia.

Proposed by—Mr. Nanabhai L. Vakili, Pleader.

Seconded by—Mr. Jehangir E. Mody.

ENTHUSIASTIC PROTEST MEETING AT GAYA.

16 MEMBERS JOIN HOME RULE LEAGUE.

(From a Correspondent.)

GAYA, June 25.

A large influential, enthusiastic public meeting of citizens of Gaya was held at the Theosophical Hall on Sunday evening to protest against the recent internment by the Madras Government of Mrs. Besant and her associates. The hall was packed to overflowing. Babu Kedarnath, Vakili, was elected President, the Hon. Khaja Mohammed Nur Khan Bahadur, proposing. They wanted to confine speakers to the subject of the internment without any reference to Home Rule, but this met a storm of opposition from the audience led by Babu Durgaprasad, Vakili, supported by Babu Dasrathlal and Baikunthshai, senior pleaders, and Permesherlal, Barrister. The Chairman put the matter to the vote. The proposition was lost on an overwhelming majority voting against. The Chairman then vacated the chair.

Mr. Permesherlal was then elected with acclamation.

The new Chairman in the opening address explained the objects of the Home Rule League and gave a history of the movement.

The first resolution moved by Pandit Pajrangot Sharma in Hindi, seconded by Babu Durgaprasad, ran as follows:—

"That this public meeting of Indian citizens of Gaya records its emphatic protest against the internment of Mrs. Besant, Mr. Arundale and Mr. Wadia and the restraint on their liberty in other directions without trial and under an emergency war measure not intended for such use. Speeches in Hindi, Urdu and English followed. The resolution was unanimously carried."

The second resolution ran:—
"That this meeting views with grave concern the policy of depriving the liberty of public workers pursuing general methods to a legitimate end; and urges upon the Government of India the necessity for the immediate withdrawal of the recent internment orders and a complete disavowal of the policy announced by Lord Pentland, which has filled the country with indignation, anxiety and alarm."

The proceedings then closed and Babu Borgeprasad, Vakili, Secretary of the Home Rule League, Gaya, invited new members to join the League. Sixteen persons joined the League including Mr. Nandkoykar, Barrister, Mr. Pasrathlal, pleader, and Mr. Sarajprasad Mahajan. Mr. Moulvi Bashirullah announced that the Home Rule League will meet every Sunday in the Secretary's House for political study and educative propaganda. The meeting then dispersed.

TWO PUBLIC MEETINGS AT HUBLI.

LADIES' PROTEST AGAINST MRS. BESANT'S INTERNMENT.

(From a Correspondent.)

HUBLI, June 25.

Yesterday two public meetings were held to protest against the orders of internment against Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia. One meeting was of citizens over which Mr. Krishnarao Waldekar, a prominent Municipal councillor presided. The meeting unanimously expressed strong disapproval of the Madras Government's action regarding the internment and requested the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India, and the Viceroy to cancel the internment orders. The President made a telling speech. The other speakers included, Mr. Vishwanathrao Joshi, Municipal Councillor, Dr. Chenua Sangapa Patel, Dr. Goro, Messrs. Halaya, Engineer, Shah Hansraj, and Udayakar, cotton merchants. Over 400 people attended the meeting, some of whom made a vow to use, where possible, swadeshi things only.

The other meeting was of women, the number of ladies attending being 150. Mrs. Mitrabai Sirur, wife of a prominent cotton merchant and the daughter of Sir N. G. Chandavarkar presided. The President narrated in Marathi the life of Mrs. Besant and concluded saying that Mrs. Besant, though an Englishwoman by birth, had a heart full of Hinduism. Miss Gulibai proposed a resolution condemning the internment. Mrs. Mathubai Gokhale and Mrs. Krishnabai Ranade also spoke. The resolution was unanimously adopted. Twelve ladies became members of the local Home Rule League on the spot.

SATARA CITIZEN'S PROTEST.

(Associated Press.)

SATARA, June 25.

Mr. G. B. Phansalkar, Pleader of Satara, as President of the public meeting, held at the Arthur Town Hall has, to-day, despatched the resolution passed at the meeting to Mrs. Annie Besant, Messrs. Arundale and Wadia, also to the Secretary of State for India, to the Viceroy and to Lord Pentland.

"That this meeting of the people of Satara enters its emphatic protest against the extraordinary, unjust and arbitrary order of the Government of Madras internment Mrs. Besant, Messrs. Arundale and Wadia, under the Defence of India Act. The meeting further asserts their deep conviction that this action of the Madras Government is a serious political blunder and will not fail to excite great discontent and disaffection throughout India. They further affirm their adherence to the cause of Home Rule as accepted by the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League. In the opinion of this meeting it is the duty of every citizen of India to carry out loyally the mandate of the Congress to further Self-Government for India within the Empire by all constitutional means in his power."

The aforesaid resolution was moved by Mr. R. P. Karandikar and was supported by Rao Bahadur Pathak.

DHULIA CITIZENS' PROTEST.

DHULIA CITIZENS' PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHULIA, June 25.

A public meeting of the citizens of Dhulia was held on the 24th inst. in the Vijayananda Theatre the Hon. Mr. Upasani presiding. The following resolutions were passed:—

That the citizens of Dhulia in a public meeting assembled strongly protest against the illiberal and repressive policy foreshadowed in the recent speech of Lord Pentland.

They further protest against the order of internment under the Defence of India Act on Mrs. Annie Besant, Mr. Arundale and Mr. Wadia whose loyalty to the throne and selfless sacrifice to this country are beyond a shadow of doubt.

They humbly appeal to the Viceroy for the revocation of the said order in the best interest of this country and the Empire.

Messrs. Kotwal, Dev and Bahalkar spoke on the resolution. The meeting also resolved to send the resolution to the Viceroy through the President.

KARACHI'S PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, June 25.

Under the joint auspices of the District Congress Committee, the Home Rule League and the Citizens' Association an overcrowded meeting of Karachi citizens was held last night under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas to protest against the Madras Government's repressive policy. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceedings. The audience, consisting of the elite of Karachi, cheered as speaker after speaker rose. Dastur Dr. Dhalla, High Priest of the Parsi community, made a remarkable speech and the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai stated that the work of obtaining Self-Government must go on unabated even at the risk of penalties.

PROTEST MEETING AT KALYAN.

A public meeting convened by the Home Rule League, Thana District Branch and the Sub-Divisional Congress Committee, was held at Kalyan on Sunday in the Sarvajani Vachanala under the presidency of Mr. Tatyasaheb Gokhale, L.C.E., to protest against the internment of Mrs. Besant, Mr. Arundale and Mr. Wadia and the recent speech of Lord Pentland and the Press Note issued by the Madras Government. The resolutions of protest were unanimously passed. A letter of full sympathy with the objects of the meeting, signed by about 40 prominent gentlemen of Bhiwandi, was read, which strongly protested against the internment.

It was resolved that the Provincial Congress Committee be requested to call protest meetings all over the Province as early as possible and the District Congress Committee be requested to call a meeting of the whole District at an early date. It was also resolved that "this meeting has full sympathy with the great public protest meeting which is to be held in Bombay, and this meeting wishes every success to the same."

AJMER DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMER, June 25.

An extraordinary meeting of the District Congress Committee, Ajmer, Merwara, held to-day, passed a resolution protesting against the internment of Mrs. Annie Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia, and supporting the Home Rule League by joining and raising subscriptions for the Besant Fund.

THE "NEW TIMES" TO SHOW CAUSE.

WHY SECURITY SHOULD NOT BE DEMANDED.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, June 25.

The "New Times" of Karachi has been asked to show cause why it should not pay security for writing some passages in articles entitled "A New Situation," "Treatment of Indians in the Dominions," "A Short-sighted Policy," "The Industrial Outlook in India," in its issues of the 21st, 20th, 19th and 14th June, respectively.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	On 5-6-17	Up to Date
War Loan ..	2,000	2,03,900
War Bonds ..	14,880	6,90,900
Cash Certificates ..	10,268-12	13,67,760-8
	Rs. 27,068-12	22,62,560-8

BOMBAY WOMEN'S WAR LOAN.

FINAL RESULTS.

The following are the final results of the Bombay Presidency Women's War Loan:—

	No. of applications.	Amount. Rs.
Aden ..	63	38,435
Ahmedabad ..	175	1,30,200
Ahmednagar ..	459	32,287
Belgaum ..	147	30,312
Bijapur ..	840	27,250
Bombay ..	1,173	57,380
Breach ..	31	13,450
Dharwar ..	57	11,541
Jetalsar ..	28	8,975
Kaira ..	125	1,24,330
Sind Women's Branch ..	967	3,50,578
Kolhapur ..	10	70,000
Kolaba ..	8	4,807
Panchgani ..	76	1,900
Poona ..	479	3,70,720
Satara ..	4,787	77,539
Shah Kantha ..	18	1,425
Mohali ..	146	27,680
Lottery tickets ..	5,000	27,680
Total ..	9,587	67,49,238

THE WAR LOAN LOTTERY AND THE DRAWING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A few days ago, there appeared in the columns of your morning contemporary, a description of how the drawing was to take place, and since then many more suggestions have followed, but none of them have gone far enough to solve the knotty problem of a draw which one might call ideal.

To-day, your correspondent, "X", has made a suggestion, at once untenable, and it is to be sincerely hoped no notice will be taken of it. It is incompatible with equity, and, though the Calcutta results are certainly suggestive, and suggestive of rank negligence, I may add, his idea of drawing in batches will never do. It is most unfair.

All the tickets must be given the same chance of drawing the same prize, at the same time, and this would not be possible, if drawn in batches, as proposed. For instance, if it so happens that the first three prizes are drawn in any one of the batches, say, between Nos. 2 and 3 lakhs, what then? Could it be said that the others had a chance? Certainly not, and the Calcutta farce would be repeated, over again, in another form.

If instead of the time-honoured, but senseless barrel of a globe of similar proportions were to be adopted, I think all trouble would be at an end.

Such a globe with four pairs of axes, round which it could be revolved in all possible directions, would ensure a thorough shaking and mixing of the cards. But, of course, the interior of the globe must of necessity be very rough and uneven, to prevent the cards from sliding and consequent packing. And also, it ought to be so large as to be only half full with all the cards in it at the same time.

Then, the necessity of having three doors and drawing three tickets at the same time would be obviated, and "the saving of time" is, of course, no reason. For, on the other hand, it may easily be asked, "Where's the hurry?"

In the case of the prize cards, the same would apply. Only a much smaller globe would be necessary.

With regard to these, it was said that each card would be put into an envelope. Why? There seems to be no tangible reason! And, if this is done, the envelopes will surely pack.

These suggestions, I do not say, are ideal, but they will or may help to quieten grumblers.—Yours, etc.,

"J."

Bombay, 25th June, 1917.

HOUSE RENT CONTRACTORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Would you be kind enough to opine about the following general complaint, and give it a small space in the precious columns of your popular paper.

It might have not escaped your notice that about a year elapsed, there was a complaint regarding the increase in prices of eatables, etc. Then the Government had passed orders for such shopkeepers, to sell everything at the gazetted rates and in infringement of the same a sentence to six months' rigorous imprisonment or fine was proclaimed.

This complaint is also of the same kind, that in the time of such a crisis, when the Government itself is in need of every pie, servants demand twice as much as their pre-war wages, business is totally stopped, and everything is exceedingly dear; then it is in reality a great pity, that the house-owners, having exceptionally increased the rates of rents themselves, give their houses on current rate-contracts to their relatives, etc. And the tyrant contractors again, unjustly demand increase of rent by 50 per cent. or even more. If the tenants refuse, then the contractors give them notices to vacate.

This is not the only complaint by us, but we can bring forth hundreds of such examples if required.—Yours, etc.,

M. S. BAKSHI.

SUBMARINE MENACE.

DAYS OF THE CAMPAIGN NUMBERED.

A BRITISH DEVICE.

(Later than the Mail.)

The following telegrams appear in the Australian papers:—

London, May 27.—A correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette" asserts that the Navy's latest device for combating submarines is not Signor Marconi's, but is entirely British. It is remarkably simple, and reputed to be infallible, and when its operations are extended the days of the German submarine campaign will be numbered.

GERMANY DISCOURAGED.

Rome, May 31.—Advices from Bern state that it is rumoured that Germany's submarine campaign will not be continued beyond the summer. The heavy losses under the Entente's new measures have caused great discouragement to the Germans, who are beginning to realise that their high hopes of the campaign are doomed to failure.

PIRATE PRACTICES.

Copenhagen, May 27.—The "National Tidende" states that when a German submarine sank the Norwegian steamer Fjeltoe, the commander took the steward and his wife aboard the submarine, and cross-examined them respecting the time certain steamers were leaving Bergen. The steward refused to give the information. He and his wife were placed on deck, and the submarine was submerged. Both were sucked down a considerable distance, but when they rose the Fjeltoe's life-boat rescued them.

SWEDISH EXPERIENCES.

Stockholm, May 27.—M. Carlsson, Director of the Trans-Atlantic Shipping, Co., in a statement in the "Svenska Dagbladet," asserts:—"The German attempts to explain away the torpedoing of vessels is hypocritical. When Swedish shipowners neglect to give the German authorities a safe return the probable time of departure of their ships is revealed, whereupon negotiations are interrupted and submarines are stationed on the expected route."

GERMANY PUZZLED.

Amsterdam, May 30.—Mr. Lloyd George's speech on the submarine question has greatly puzzled the German Press. Most of the Berlin newspapers refrain from publishing the statements. The Cologne "Volkszeitung," however, says:—"The latest declaration cannot be reconciled with Mr. Lloyd George's earlier speeches. He must be trying to calm the fears raised in England by facts which experts have openly admitted. This sudden untruthfulness is difficult to understand, after his earlier honesty." The same journal does not much soothe the fears, but the article shows fear that there is solid truth in Mr. Lloyd George's statements.

THE GERMAN AIM.

New York, May 31.—The Hague correspondent of the New York "Times" yesterday interviewed Dr. Delmar, formerly Professor of English at Berlin University, who has returned from Germany. Dr. Delmar says that the spirit of the German people has been kept up by hopes of submarine warfare. If the case were otherwise the people would realise that Germany was at the end of her tether. The nation was deceived in President Wilson, who had become the man most hated by the Germans. Dr. Delmar recently attended an annexationist meeting at which Count Reventlow said: "Before the war we had the freedom of the seas in a certain sense. We need more now than in peace time freedom to trade on all the seas. We must have such a degree of German naval power as to guarantee our immediate superiority. The Belgian coast is absolutely necessary to us, as we must have immediate facilities to bring our submarines and warships to bear upon our principal enemy."

JAPAN.

London, May 28.—The Japanese Ambassador, speaking at an international gathering at the French Embassy yesterday, said:—"The always-strong bond of friendship existing between Japan and the Allies has since the war acquired additional strength and new meaning by our espousal of the common cause and by our comradeship in arms in reducing Kiao Chau, sweeping the German naval forces from the Pacific or the Indian Ocean or fighting pirates in the Mediterranean. There has also been comradeship in industry, as the vast army of our workmen engaged in munition making have been engaged in their Western brethren. They have been helping to win the great war for peace, and they have felt that every bullet and bomb turned out by them spelt a blow at the mailed fist, of which they have long felt the menace in their part of the globe."

SERVICE SHIRKING.

London, June 1.—Sensational evidence was given in the case in which Dr. Bell and an accomplice named Markham were charged with attempting to procure physical unfitness for military service. (South Australia) stated that he wanted to get on to the headquarters staff. Markham introduced Orr to Dr. Bell, who received £25 for performing an operation on the knee for producing synovitis. Sergeant Orr was in hospital for some time. He subsequently confessed, and the Australian Provost-Marshal had arranged with a warrant officer named Hawkins to get a similar introduction. Dr. Bell asked for £50 for the operation, which was arranged in the hearing of a detective who was hidden under a bed in the hotel.

The Magistrate intimated that he was reluctant to punish the prisoner for an offence which the authorities had investigated. The latter might be regarded as provocateurs. The prosecuting counsel protested against the Magistrate's statement.

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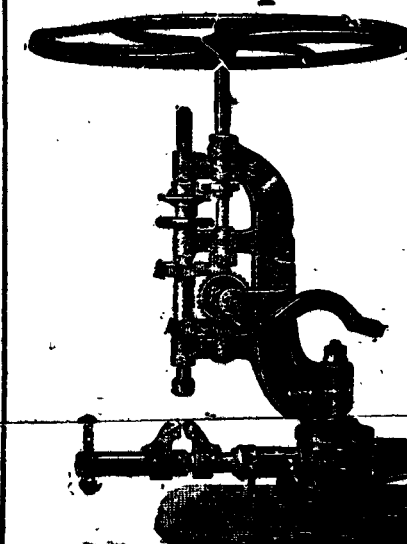
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